

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL 12.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.

NO. 14.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER  
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY  
**CLEMENT DOANE.**  
OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON  
WEST MAIN STREET.

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Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50  
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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.  
For Township officers, each \$1.00  
For County " " " 2.50  
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**BRUNO BUETTNER,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
And Notary Public,  
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry  
Counties, Indiana.

**Clement Doane,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business intrusted to  
him in any of the Courts of Dubois county. Office  
in the Courier Building, on West Main street.

**G. T. B. Carr,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining  
counties.

Office on the South side of the Public Square,  
Sept 20, '65.

**L. & DEBOLTER** **W. A. TRAYLOR**  
**DRUGGIST & TRAYLOR,**  
**ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.**  
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining  
counties. Particular attention given to collections.  
March 20, '69.

**MALOTT, COBB & SCHIFFER,**  
**Attys at Law**  
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in Courts of Dubois  
County.

Special attention given to the  
Collection of Claims.

April 17, '66.

**P. BRAUN & CO.**  
**FORWARDING & COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS.**

**TROY, IND.**

DEALERS IN

Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.  
Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors.

TROY, INDIANA

Sept. 20, '65.

**Reilly, Barger & Ferreback.**

**Carpenters**

**AND**

**CABINET MAKERS**

CORNER OF WEST AND McDONALD STREETS  
JASPER, INDIANA

**FURNITURE**

Will give prompt attention to put-  
ting up buildings in the best style,  
and are always ready to make con-  
tracts for work.

Cabinet making of all kinds promp-  
tly attended to, and a general as-  
sessment of the best furniture kept in hand, and for sale at  
reasonable prices. Give us a call at John Reilly's  
corner.

Jan 29, '69.

**UNION BAKERY**

**AND**

**CONFECTIONERY,**

**BY**

**GOTTLIEB SCHOTTNER**

ON East Main Street, directly in front of the Court  
House, Jasper, Ind. Good bread and cakes always  
on hand. Baking done for Weddings and parties on short  
notice, and warranted satisfactory. Confectionery, Nuts  
and fruits for sale. Patrimony is respectfully solicited.  
Aug. 6, '68.

**Furniture! Furniture!**

THE undersigned informs the  
public that he has now, and  
will constantly keep on hand,

or manufacture to order, all the latest and most fashion-  
able varieties of Furniture, such as

Wardrobes.

Bureaus.

Bedsteads.

Tables.

and a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He  
respectfully invites those desiring anything in his line,  
to call and examine his stock before purchasing else-  
where, as he is confident he can please them, at his new  
shop, on the corner of the Public Square, west of the  
courthouse.

November 18, 1867. JACOB ALLEN.

## The Warriors of Crackers Neck.

Hol' ye braves of Crackers neck,  
We humbly bow to you,—  
'Tis all that we can do,  
When face to face we meet you.  
We shrink to think how near the brink  
We were, when we did see  
That you could do such wonders, who—  
Were on a little spree.

Oh! had we fallen in your grasp,  
What would have been our fate?  
We could do nothing, boys,  
But beg—and then 'twould been too  
late.  
Some nice advice, and without price,  
We're willing now to give;  
Before you're hurt,—keep on your  
shirt—  
Don't pull, you'll tare your sleeve!—  
Let whiskey alone, e'er your moneys  
all gone  
And you've nothing to pawn,  
Now give us your hand, do be a man,  
If you possibly can.  
A man can be SPUNKY without be-  
ing a MONKEY.  
Come now we're all hunki-do-ri.  
CAPTAIN HAWES.

DUFF, INDIANA, April 16.

## The White House—The Retinue

of a Republican President.

The New York "World" publishes a  
lengthy account of the official and do-  
mestic habits of President GRANT with  
a description of the White House, the  
Executive and living apartments, and the  
President's stables. To show the of-  
ficial surroundings of a Republican Pre-  
sident, we give the retinue at the White  
House as furnished by the "World."

That paper says:  
The White House, kindly re-furnished  
by Congress at an unusual cost, took on  
new splendors with the advent of the  
new President. He entered with a do-  
mestic and military retinue, and an ar-  
my of secretaries and clerks quite im-  
posing.

## OFFICIAL HOUSEHOLD.

The President.

Colonel and brevet Brigadier General  
Fred. T. Dent; Major and brevet Brig-  
adier General Horace Porter; Major and  
brevet Brigadier Gen'l. Orville E. Bab-  
cock, military secretaries; and brevet  
General Adam Badeau (retired on \$3,-  
500 pay.)

Robert N. Douglas, Private Secretary.  
James F. Ely, Assistant Private Sec-  
retary.

## CLERKS.

Levi P. Lucky; C. C. Shiffin, dis-  
bursing clerk; W. H. Crook, clerk to Gen.  
Dent; and William H. Fry.

## MOUNTED ORDERLIES.

John Whiteford, K company, Fifth  
cavalry.

Thos. Dolan, K company, Fifth Cav-  
alry.

William Fitzgerald, K company, Fifth  
Cavalry.

DOOR-KEEPERS, &c. (FIRST FLOOR.)

A. T. Dona, door-keeper.

Thomas Pender, messenger.

Jacob Chase, messenger.

D. O. Ball, watchman.

Henry J. Fox, policeman.

George W. McElfresh, policeman.

R. Ross, policeman.

DOOR-KEEPERS, &c. (SECOND FLOOR.)

W. R. Price, private door-keeper.

Webster Adams, messenger in general.

Chas. Lauffer, messenger in general.

CONSERVATORY AND GREENHOUSES.

Alexander McKeelher, superintendent  
of grounds.

William Farmage, gardener.

Henry Hudson, gardener.

William Carr, laborer.

John McNally, laborer.

Peter Carroll, laborer.

William McKenzie, laborer.

Peter Downey, laborer.

## STABLES.

Albert Hawkins, coachman.

Richard Curtin, groom.

J. B. Nesbitt, groom.

The following persons compose the  
domestic household and retainers:

## DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLD.

The President and Mrs. Grant.

Mr. Dent (father of Mrs. Grant.)

Nellie and Jessie Grant, the children.

## RETAINERS.

Valentine Meah, steward

Mrs. Mullen, housekeeper.

Sarah Brooks, (colored,) cook.

Edgar Beckley, (colored,) cook.

Mrs. Jourdan, maid to Mrs. Grant.

Jonah Lyons, laundress.

Emile Jourdan, head of pantry.

Anna Thompson, (colored,) assistant  
head of pantry.

G. W. Barnes, (colored,) waiter.

Ferdinand Whitlow, (colored,) Presi-  
dent's body servant and footman.

Abraham Holland, (colored,) in  
charge of East Room and vestibule.

Dennis Brown, laborer.

Henry Brooks, (colored,) fireman.

James McGrundy, (colored,) assistant  
fireman.

A hole in a man's profit—a large rent.

## THE TARIFF.

Speech of Mr. Kerr—Immensely  
sums forced from the People  
for the benefit of Monopolies.

In the House of Representatives on  
the 2nd instant, when the bill revising  
the present onerous tariff on importa-  
tions was under consideration, our Rep-  
resentative, Hon. M. C. Kerr, obtained  
the floor and said, as we find it reported  
in the Congressional Globe:

Mr. Chairman, I am as much in favor of  
free trade in tea, coffee, sugar, and every-  
thing else as the gentleman from Iowa  
[Mr. Loughridge] or any other gentle-  
man. I would admit everything free if  
it were possible; but I desire to say that  
we are here, not acting in the capacity of  
theorists, but as practical law-makers. It  
is our duty to do what we can to re-  
lieve the people of this country from the  
enormous burdens under which they are  
now resting. It is no part of our  
duty to say in a spirit of insincerity or  
buncombe that we will do what we  
know we cannot do; and it is useless  
for the gentleman from Iowa pointing  
to this side of the House to suggest that  
he would make this thing free or that  
thing free, and that we vote against it.—  
He would do no such thing, and he  
knows it. He could not do it if he would.  
Why, then, does he get up here and at-  
tempt this sort of demagoguery, and  
undertake to place honest men in a false  
attitude before the country?

The gentleman knows as well as any  
man in the House that what he proposes  
will not be done, and that his own friends  
would not do it if there were not a Demo-  
crat in the House or in the country. He  
is too intelligent, also, not to know  
that with the political control of the  
country where it is and the circum-  
stances of the country what they are, it  
it would be impossible for him to make  
coffee free without adding the duty of  
\$10,000,000, which he would thus lose,  
to some other commodities on which it  
would be from four to tenfold more ex-  
pensive and oppressive to the people  
than it is on coffee. He well knows that  
the duty collected on coffee is not at all  
protective in its nature, and only costs  
the people what it pays into the Treas-  
ury. In other words, it is a revenue  
tariff strictly and properly, and the least  
burdensome that can be imposed.

Now, let us see what the facts are?  
The gentleman from Iowa knows, and  
he will not deny it, that the duty now  
imposed upon coffee costs the people of  
this country only 29 cents PER CAPITA per  
annum, and pays in customs \$11,540,718  
in gold. He also knows that the duty  
which is imposed upon the different fab-  
rics of cotton costs the people of this  
country \$2 31 PER CAPITA per annum,  
and only pays in revenues \$8,100,000.—  
Yet he would let that duty remain, or  
perhaps increase it. He knows that the  
duty now imposed on woolen fabrics  
costs the people of this country \$2 72  
PER CAPITA per annum, and only pays  
to the Treasury \$26,000,000; and yet he  
does not propose to reduce that, and if  
he would he cannot do it to any extent  
which would relieve the people, because  
his political friends would not co-operate  
with him in that effort. I give him no-  
tice now that when that part of this bill  
is reached, this side of the House will  
put his present professions to the test.—  
We will see how much he will then vote  
to relieve the people in those most op-  
pressive and protective parts of this bill  
which at the same time afford the least  
to the revenues and pay most in tribute  
to the monopolists. Let the reductions  
be made where they will most relieve  
the people. That is what we want of this  
House. This bill, as it stands, reduces  
the duty on tea and coffee each 20 per  
cent., below the present duty. That I  
approve and will vote for.

The gentleman also knows that the  
people are compelled to pay upon re-  
fined iron an annual tax of \$1 73 PER  
CAPITA, and that the revenue receives  
only \$6,290,000 therefrom; and yet he  
talks about making coffee free, although  
the duty on coffee produces a revenue  
annually of \$11,250,000, and costs the peo-  
ple PER CAPITA only 29 cents. The truth  
is, the duty on and enhanced prices of  
these products of iron on account of the  
tariff costs the people of this country an-  
nually about \$70,000,000, and all the  
coffee consumed in this country does  
not cost so much per annum by many  
millions.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot better or more  
expressively indicate the impolicy of the  
mode of tariff reform proposed by the  
gentleman from Iowa than by present-  
ing here a tabular statement prepared  
by a very intelligent and competent  
gentleman to illustrate the relative ef-  
fect of certain duties in producing re-  
venue, and in enhancing the prices of  
commodities consumed by the people.—  
Let it be remembered now by every  
gentleman that the average PER CAPITA  
cost per annum to the people of tea is  
24 cents, of coffee 29 cents, and of sugar  
77 cents, and that all the increased cost  
on them by reason of the duty is paid  
into the Treasury and none to the mon-  
opolists. Then examine and reflect upon  
the following table:

Articles.	Consumption.	From foreign countries.	Home production.	Average rate of duty.	Revenue to Government.	Enhanced amount paid monopolies.	Tax paid to the Govern-ment on each dollar consumed.	Tax paid to the mono- polies on each dollar consumed.	Average amount of duty, tax, and increased cost PER CAPITA, estimating population at 40,000,000.
Cotton fabrics.	\$212,100,000	\$19,000,000	\$215,000,000	43	\$8,100,000	\$92,450,000	34	80	\$3 31
Woolens.	\$22,000,000	40,500,000	181,000,000	80	26,000,000	108,000,000	10	60	2 72
Refined iron.	138,000,000	11,750,000	129,000,000	51	6,290,000	69,120,000	6	62	1 73

I could run these comparisons out in-  
to twenty different forms, showing in  
every form and by every result and in  
every possible view that the duty im-  
posed upon coffee, provided it is a re-  
asonable one, and I think that in the  
present condition of the country the  
duty here proposed is reasonable, is the  
very lightest duty, the least burden-  
some, and the least injurious that it is  
possible to impose.

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the gentle-  
man allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. KERR. I will.

Mr. STEVENSON. Would the  
gentleman be willing to vote for a di-  
rect poll tax equal to this coffee tax  
upon the people, say so much a head?

He says this coffee tax is light. Would  
he be willing to vote for a direct tax  
upon the people of this country of  
fifty cents or a dollar PER CAPITA?

## Colonel Allen will be Permitted

to Run for Congress.

The Vincennes Star says the following  
dispatch is said to have been received in  
that city a few days ago:

WASHINGTON, April 7.

General Laz. N.—Yes! let Allen run  
for Congress. D—n him, I know he  
will be badly beaten and therefore I con-  
sent—it will be a further gratification to  
me.

If there are any applicants for office  
in your section write me whether they  
have young good-looking female rela-  
tives—in such cases, let these relatives  
bring on the applications and present  
them directly to me, at my rooms, Na-  
tional Hotel. Pratt can't be influenced  
by these means—therefore, no use in  
trying him.

MORTON.

## A BACHELOR'S REASON.—The "Com-

mercial Advertiser" says a New Hamp-

shire paper tells of ten widows living  
in one school district in Barnstead, in  
that State, who are in easy circum-

stances; and that there are ten old  
bachelors living within two school dis-  
tricts in the same town. One of the lat-  
ter, when lately asked why he did not  
marry, answered that "the women were  
claiming the right to go to the polls, and  
they would soon claim the right to go  
courting, and that he was only waiting  
for a good offer."

"Gentlemen," said a candidate in the  
far West, after giving his sentiments on  
the "Constitution," the "Monroe Doc-  
trine," and such like topics—"gentle-  
men," and he put his hand on the region  
of his heart, "these are my sentiments—  
the sentiments, gentlemen, of an honest  
man—aye, an honest politician; but,  
gentlemen and fellow-citizens, if they  
don't suit you they can be altered."

A gentleman was chiding his son  
or staying out late at night, and said:—  
"Why, when I was your age my father  
would not allow me to get out of the  
house after dark." "Then you had a  
deuce of a father, you had," sneered the  
young profligate. The father vociferated,  
"I had a confounded sight better one  
than you, you young rascal."

"Mary Magdalene had seven devils  
cast out of her. I never heard of a  
man having seven devils cast out of  
him," growled a cynical bachelor in the  
course of a discussion on the woman  
question. "No, they are not cast out  
yet, I believe," was the quiet response  
of his fair antagonist.

Cornelius McDowd says that in  
England a man meets a marvelous en-  
ergy and "go" that he finds nowhere  
else. "I, of course, except America," he  
says, "for with us we work life at a high  
boiler pressure, but the Yankees do  
more—they sit on the valves."

They have abolished the black-  
board in Southern schools, because it  
tends to a "discrimination in color."

John Taylor, at Oswego, died  
within five minutes after splitting some  
wood; another argument against hard  
work.

A husband can readily foot the  
bills of a wife who is not afraid of being  
seen footing the stockings of her hus-  
band.

If we did but know how little  
some enjoy the great things that they  
possess, there would not be so much en-  
vy in the world.—[Young.]

"Can't that drunkard be reclaim-  
ed by anybody?" "Not until he has  
been first claimed by somebody."

A MEDICAL student says he has  
never been able to discover the bone of  
contention, and desires to know whether  
it is not situated very near the jaw-  
bone.

"Bones, you have traveled a great  
deal, were you ever in Greece?"  
"No, Snow; but I fell into a thunder-  
in' big tub of soap once."

An old bachelor is a traveler on  
life's railroad who has entirely failed to  
make the proper connections.

The hardships of the ocean—iron-  
clads.

The fear that is life to us—the atmos-  
phere.

SOMEBODY says the Mississippi has  
raised one foot. When it raises the  
other it will probably run.